THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT

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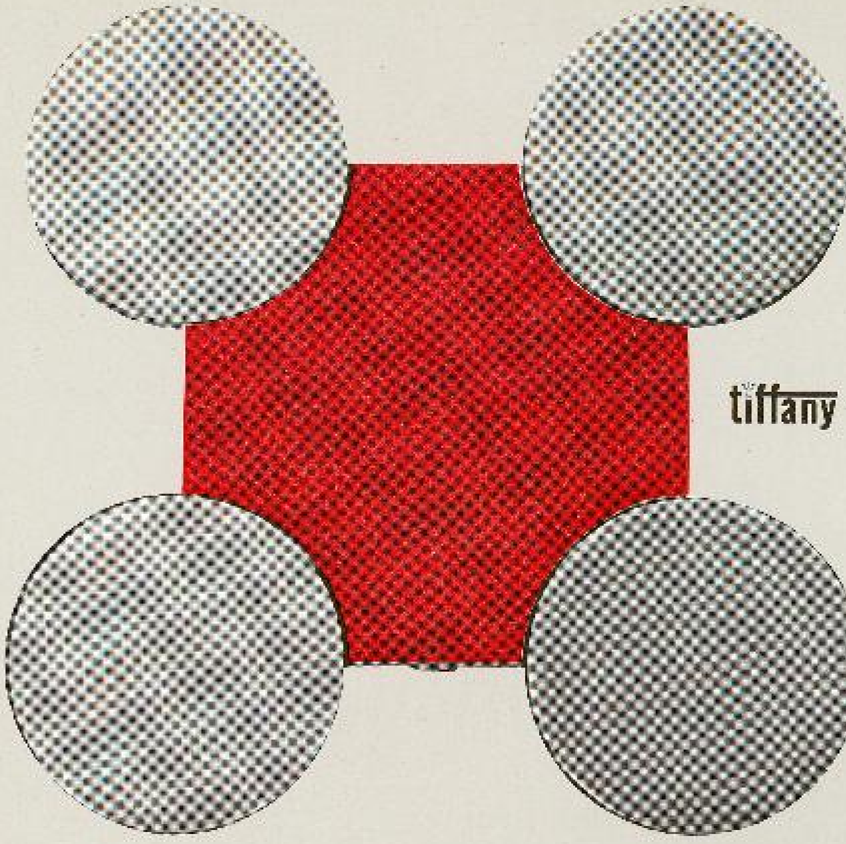
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The

Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

In This Issue ---

COVER

This month's cover — one of the calmest processed so far this year — was the design idea of a Fourth Year architectural student at U/F who signed himself simply "PARAS".....Our grapevine tells us these student-designed covers are being very well received by the magazine's readership — and that Bill Wedemeyer, Student AIA Chapter president, plans to appoint a committee to keep them coming. More power to us all!

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ROGER W. SHERMAN, AIA
Editor-Publisher

VOLUME 10
NUMBER 4
1960

What Caused This Situation – Coincidence or Cowardice?

The following letter and the published item to which it refers are carried here for three reasons. First is to publicize the FAA Secretary's denial of meddling "in Tallahassee affairs." Second is to expose one of the means by which flames of controversy may be fanned. The third is to deplore the mentality of anyone who would seek to insult and embarrass a colleague under the cloak of a stupid and craven anonymity.—Ed.

The Editor:
The Democrat,
Tallahassee, Fla.

I just received in the mail a clipping of an item from your "Mail Box," carrying a headline "Applauds Courage of Sitdowners" and signed by someone using my name. This clipping was sent to me by an unknown writer who wrote across the front in red pencil "You *stupid bastard—why don't you stick to the practice of architecture in Daytona and stay out of Tallahassee affairs?*"

I did not write this piece which you published; and, on careful examination of the work, it appears to have been done by a professional journalist using language, vocabulary and style unfamiliar to me. Your records will, no doubt, indicate to you the source of the original writing. In this, I am not really interested.

The architects of this state have many and varied views on many subjects; and in my voluntary work to help build the organization and improve its effectiveness, I would not (as an officer) inject myself into sensitive areas of this kind.

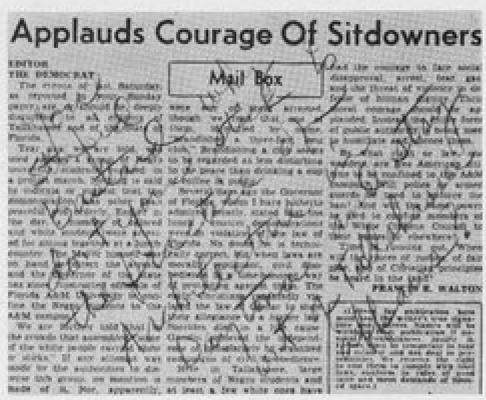
By sheer coincidence, a meeting is to be held next weekend at Wakulla Springs of the Board of Directors and officers of The Florida Association of Architects, which I had planned to attend. If the local architects who feel strongly about this, as my unknown correspondent does, I might expect to be met at the County line with tar and feathers. At least, the relations with local members of your A.I.A. Chapter will be less than cordial if they continue to believe that I wrote this piece.

I would appreciate very much your taking the time and trouble to call two architects in your town and clear up this misunderstanding with them. One of these men is the Chapter President, Mr. Lawrence Evans (phone No. 2-3770) and the other is Mr. James Stripling, whom I have known for many years in association work.

I am sending a copy of this letter (along with a photostat of the clipping) to the editor of our publication, *The Florida Architect*, in hopes that he may verify to the membership my statement that I have not meddled in your Tallahassee affairs.

Thank you.
Yours very truly,
Francis R. Walton, A.I.A.
Secretary, F.A.A.

Here is the item behind the letter. We agree with Mr. Walton — he doesn't write like this; and so the signature was quite possibly a coincidence. But the writing across it wasn't. The man who scrawled it didn't hurt Mr. Walton — only himself. We hope he may come to see this — and be ashamed.



Applauds Courage Of Sitdowners

Mail Box



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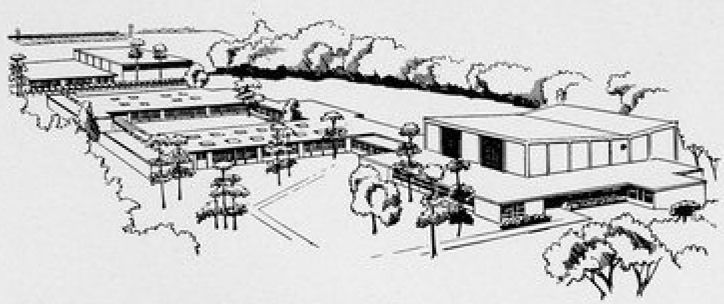
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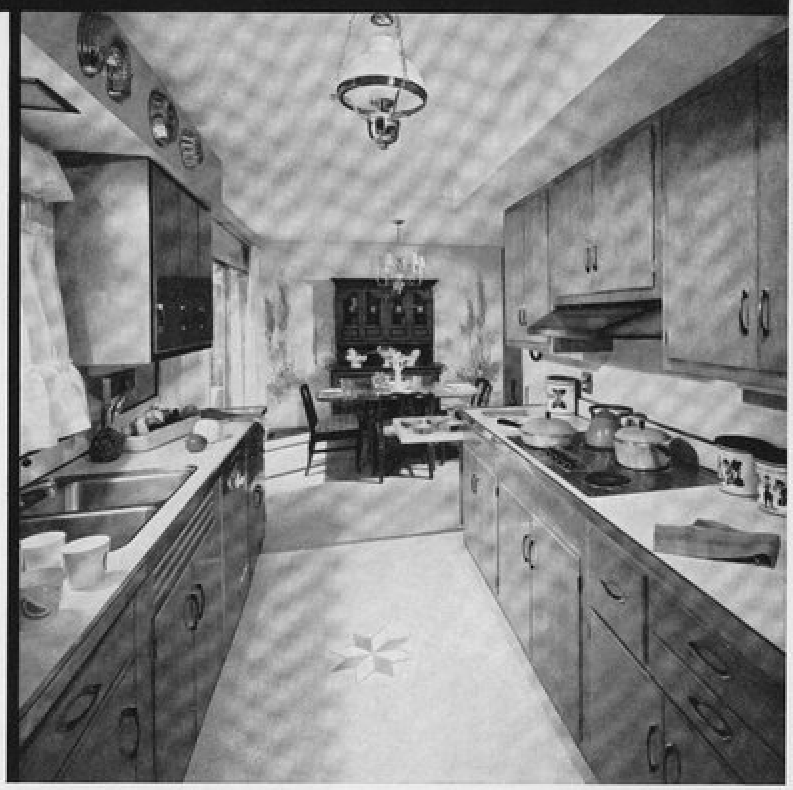
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Know Your State Law...

The Question of Reciprocity

This is the first of a continuing series of articles on the Architects' Law of Florida — Chapter 467 of the Florida Statutes. The series has been designed to bring to practicing architects and others clarification of various provisions of the law. Some of these provisions have been the subject of misunderstanding on the part of many practicing architects. To make certain that explanations of them are both clear and accurate, these articles have been submitted to members of the Florida State Board of Architecture prior to publication.

Many otherwise well-informed architects seem to believe that the State Board of Architecture not only recognizes reciprocity of registration, but has adopted the practice as one of its regulatory policies. This is not the case.

The misunderstanding has probably been created by the substantial number of registrations granted to architects who do not maintain an office in Florida; many after registration move away from Florida but retain Florida registration. Florida architects who are registered in other states may do the same sort of thing. But this is by no means an indication of any reciprocal registration practice or policy of the State Board. Registration requirements are set by the State Board, through its official Rules and Regulations, which requirements the law charges the Board with determining (Ch. 467.06), and are fixed by the general provisions of the Statutes referring to examinations and admission to registration for architectural practice *without* examination (Ch. 467.08 and Ch. 467.11). It is this latter classification — registration by exemption — which has given rise and apparent substance to the reciprocity rumor. The real facts are these.

Section 467.11 of the State law, prohibits registration to practice architecture in Florida without examination *except*, under two clearly stated qualifying conditions — but under neither does the Statute require the applicant to be a resident of Florida. Under the first, an applicant must have passed an NCARB examination and furnish to the Board "*satisfactory evidence of continued honorable professional conduct* . . .". The second involves the applicant who holds an unexpired registration to practice in another state or country. He is eligible for registration provided the requirements of his current registration "*. . . are found by the Board to be the equivalent of the requirements for registration in this state by examination; and provided further that the applicant submits satisfactory evidence of his present ability and integrity.*"

Once the Board determines the out-of-state applicant has met the various requirements of the Statute and the Board's regulations, then it can grant the applicant registration to practice in Florida. While in Section 467.11 it is stated the Board "shall issue" registration, this does not mean the Board has no discretion. While the word "shall" is legally construed frequently to mean "may", the Board does not act arbitrarily or unreasonably in its determination. It was not intended by the Statute to make the Board a legal rubber stamp. Neither does it imply that the Board has no discretion. On the contrary, the law charges the Board to use its judgment relative to "*satisfactory evidence*" of both competency and conduct on the part of each applicant for registration by exemption. Thus the Board is responsible for determining first if the sum total "evidence" of an applicant fully meets the established technical requirements and professional standards; and if it does, the Board has the added responsibility, under the law, of authorizing a registration.

This double responsibility is accepted with the utmost seriousness by the Board. Each application is handled as a separate and distinct case. Statements are subject to corroboration; experience records are checked as to type, extent and comprehensive character. In the case of an NCARB certificate application, past examination grades are scrutinized in comparison with the Board's established standards for Florida; and often the Board will not grant registration without weighing evidence additional to that furnished with an application. In some cases this may be further clarification on experience. In others it may involve a personal appearance of the applicant before the Board — which often includes a critical evaluation of drawings and specifications and photographs of finished work to determine that abilities are fully "satisfactory" within the provisions of the law.

Contrary to popular belief, not all such applicants are granted registration by exemption by the Board. In a number of cases the character of an applicant's experience has been the basis for withholding approval. In others the type and character of the applicant's submitted work which has been reason enough for refusal. And in one recent case, the Board having found a technical deficiency in one experienced applicant's record, required the satisfactory passing of part of the written junior examination before approval for registration could be given. In all instances the pros

(Continued on Page 8)

Reciprocity...

(Continued from Page 7)

and cons of each situation are fully discussed; but over the course of many years the Board's final decision to grant registration has been by unanimous action of its members.

Aside from the provisions of the law which the Board is sworn to administer, the Board has no obligation, express or implied, to grant registration by exemption — meaning, of course, without the examinations the law requires. This State has no reciprocal agreements with other states regarding architectural practice registrations. The non-resident architects now registered in Florida have provided valid evidence of full technical and professional competence. The standards they have been required to meet are now among the highest in the nation. So, if they sometimes compete with resident practitioners, at least the competition is on a level of the honorable professional conduct, integrity and technical ability necessary to safeguard the public — and thus to meet the basic requirement which our Florida statute was designed to establish.

Ten Steps to Stardom

By WILBERT SCHAFER

President, Draftsmen's Club of Miami

Anyone who has ever sat on a stool and pushed a pencil knows that the drafting room is the power plant of any architect's office. Here is where, ultimately, a design is made or broken. Here is where a profit is made or lost. And here, too, is developed the difference between a cooperative, closely-knit, productive organization — what the printers call "a happy shop"— and a group of clock-watchers to whom payroll means much more than performance.

The key to this difference — the spark-plug of the power plant — is the head of the drafting room. His responsibilities are direct, varied and manifold. And the authority he wields to balance these responsibilities approaches, in many cases, the absolute.

What should be the measure of this man? One important part of the answer was expressed in a recent issue of the MONTHLY REPORT, *issued by The Draftsmens' Club of Miami. It is reproduced here—with appreciation —by permission of that organization. It originally was published in the department of the* MONTHLY REPORT *called "The President Has A Word."*

The other week the secretary of a certain architectural office called and said that they needed a senior draftsman. Would the Club send somebody for an interview with a sample of his work. DICK CRANFIELD and I called a number of members who were out of work and when they heard the name of the office the answer was the same: "No thanks, I'm not that hungry."

I don't know what makes an adult act like a child. But I do know that a tantrum is out of place in the Drafting Room. If the automobile in front of you in a long line of traffic stalls, you can blow your horn and cuss the driver—but it will only agitate him and compound his errors.

Anyway, this made me stop and think about this all important job: the head of the Drafting Room. If you are willing to read on, I have listed some qualities that I think he should have.

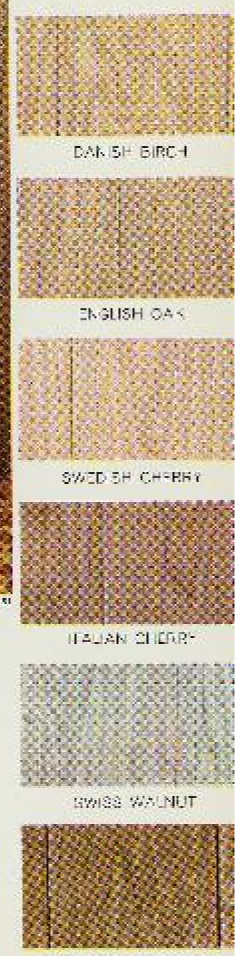
He should be—or aspire to be—an artist and have a profound knowledge of, and a sympathy for, the sister arts of music, literature, painting, theater, etc.

He should "believe in" each project and infect the whole office with this belief.

He should have that self-respect which gains its stature through respect for others. He should habitually use the same set of manners—showing the same respect, deference and courtesy to his fellow workers and salesmen calling at the office that he shows to clients. (It should not be necessary for me to point it out, but so that there is no doubt, I am not talking about the approach of the "Win

(Continued on Page 37)





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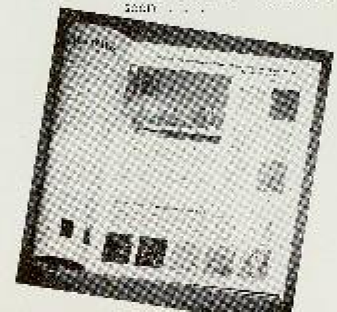
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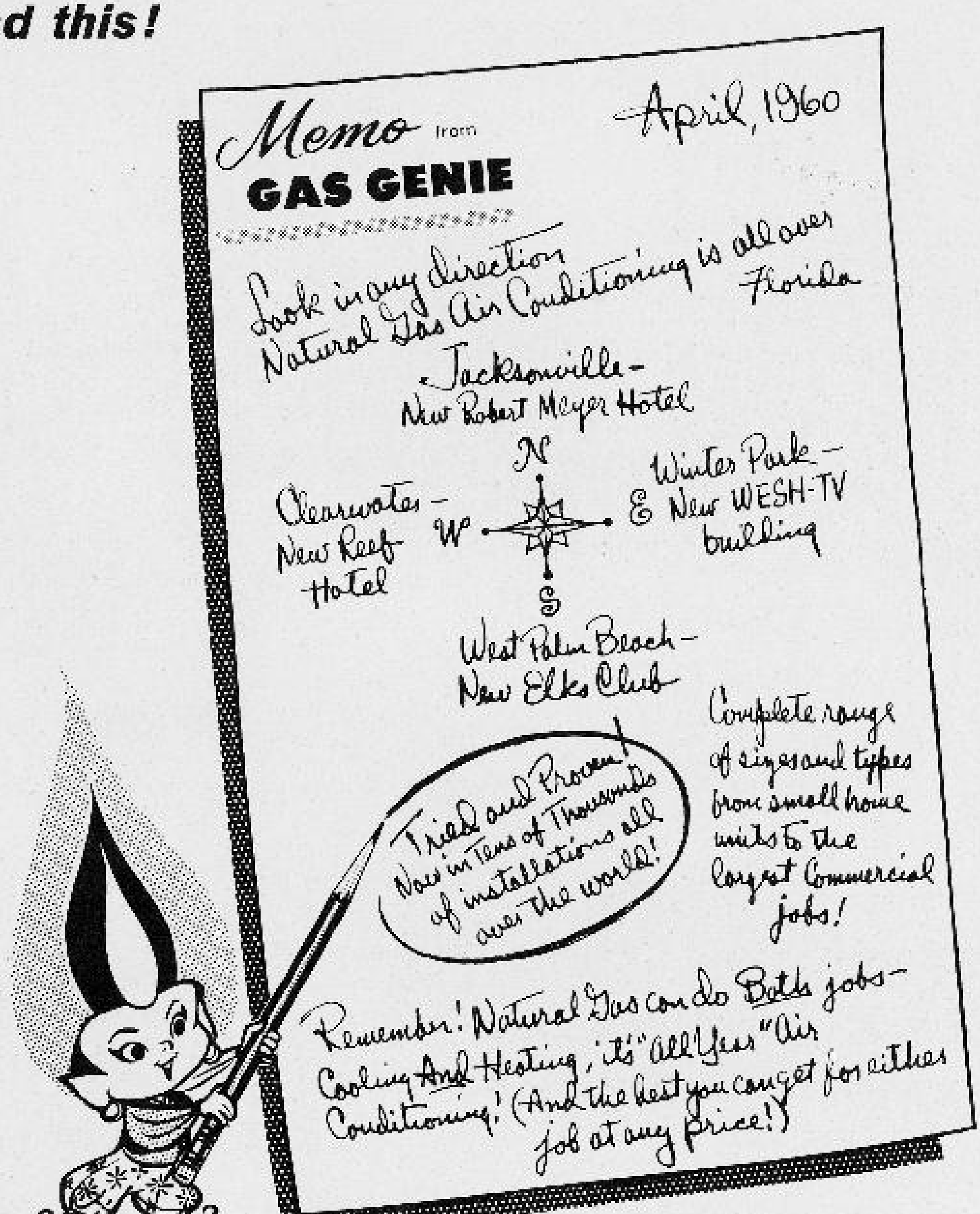
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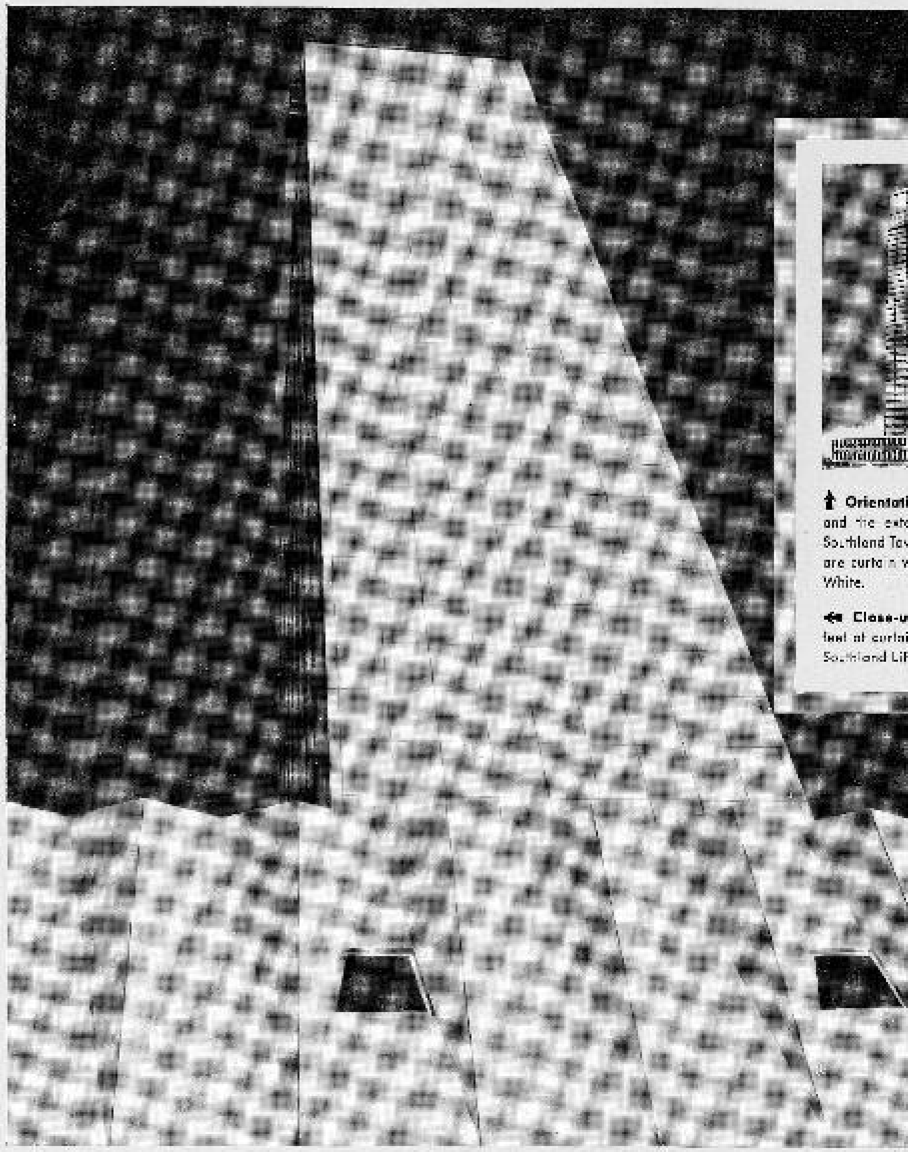


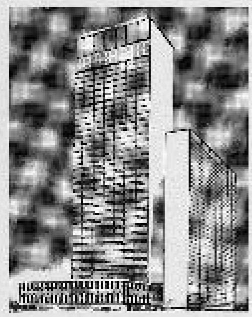
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Some Pros and Cons of Reorganization

At the AIA Convention in San Francisco this month the AIA Board of Directors will present a proposal for a radically new structure for the Institute. This proposal was described in a pamphlet issued early this year to every AIA member. During the past several weeks it has been the subject of much discussion between individuals and at Chapter meetings throughout the State.

Following so closely the Board's action in declaring Florida a District of the AIA, it was inevitable that the proposal — which, among other things would rescind Florida's present status and make it a part of an even larger district than formerly (nine states instead of four) — should raise questions among Florida's AIA membership.

To sound out the feelings of this membership, and thus, perhaps, to clarify some of the points embodied in the proposal, The Florida Architect asked for comments from six of the profession's leaders in the State. Four of these have been — one still is — President of the FAA. Of these one is currently an AIA Director, another is the 1960-61 Director-Nominee from the Florida District. Both of the others have served on AIA national committees; and all six have served as Chapter Presidents and have otherwise demonstrated their interest in, and loyalty to, the purposes and objectives of their professional organization.

Obviously, commentary of six individuals does not constitute a cross-section of opinion of the AIA Board's proposal. But it does offer a basis for constructive discussion — not only in the Florida District, but also elsewhere.

Commentary No. One...

By FRANKLIN S. BUNCH, AIA
Jacksonville Chapter

In compliance with your request, here are my opinions with reference to the pamphlet "A New Structure for AIA" which has recently been received by all AIA members. There are two basic premises upon which my opinions are established:

1. Entirely too many vertical subdivisions of the Institute have grown up in recent years; and it is important that any plan for Institute reorganization streamline rather than add still more "steps in the ladder."

2. Attendance at conventions has generally been on a haphazard basis, with the selection of those going to the convention being based on the proximity of location of the convention, the financial ability of the members to take the time to go and other factors quite often having no relation at all to the members' factual knowledge of the issues to be resolved. As in our Federal Governmental organization, we have long since out-grown "Government by Convention"; and a true delegate system should be established to control the destinies of the Institute.

It is not my intent, in making the following suggestions, to detract in any way from the value of technical and professional meetings held at the Chapter, State or National level. Certainly, meetings of this type should be continued and would be attended, I believe, by many in the profession who have no interest in the business matters. I do question the wisdom or necessity for such meetings at the district level, since every state now has at least one AIA Chapter.

Using the various parts of the booklet "A New Structure for AIA" as a basis for my opinions, I list hereinafter my suggestions for a reorganization of the AIA:

The Chapter (page 7) —Eliminate reference to "Divisions." In my opinion all subdivisions below the State Organization should be "Chapters." Otherwise the proposal in the booklet is acceptable to me.

The State Association (pages 7 and 8)—The description of this subdivision is well done—except that I would eliminate the word "Division" wherever it appears.

The District Council (page 9— Eliminate entirely.

The Board of Directors (pages 9, 10 and 11)—Eliminate reference to the National Council and to election of the District Vice Presidents by their own Districts. In my opinion the President should be eligible to succeed himself. Remainder acceptable.

The National Convention (page 11)—Eliminate entirely and substitute in lieu thereof:

The House of Delegates — This should be the parent governmental body of the Institute. It should be composed of approximately 150 Institute Members elected for two year staggered terms by each State Organization on the basis of one delegate to represent each 100 members, or any fraction thereof. It should meet annually and at special meetings on

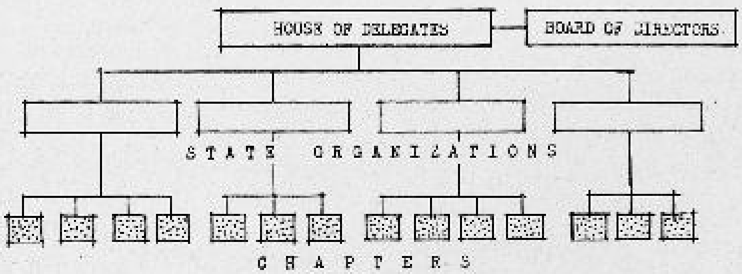
(Continued on Page 14)

Some Pros and Cons...

(Continued from Page 13)

the call of the President, or by petition of 10% of its membership. It should be the policy-making body, and all activities should come under its control and scrutiny. It should elect the officers of the Institute and the Directors (one Director from each of the six districts) from within its own membership. Speaking and voting should be restricted to the members of the House of Delegates; and voting by proxy should not be permitted.

The accompanying chart illustrates the proposed governmental organization structure as described above.



Commentary No. Two...

By G. CLINTON GAMBLE, AIA

Broward County Chapter, AIA District Director

Since, by the time this article is published, the Convention will practically be in session, it might be good to review some of the discussions that have occurred at the Board meetings. I find that most of the points we discussed are reoccurring in conversations at the Chapter level.

Since at first I found myself in disagreement with the plan—and then over the course of a year's meeting found the plan so modified and explained that I am now in agreement with it—rather than review a long file of correspondence, let's get to the last part of this correspondence. Mr. Arthur Odell, Jr., Director of the South Atlantic District, wrote a thorough criticism of the plan and a counter-proposal. In answering his letter I summed up my own arguments in favor of the change in as condensed a form as possible. So here is my answer:

"Your reaction to the proposed reorganization was the same as mine when I first heard of it. However, after taking part in many long discussions about it, I finally decided that the principles of the presently proposed plan were correct and voted in favor of its immediate adoption.

"Your fears as to 'representation' sound familiar because they were the same ones I first thought of in connection with the plan. My first point of view was to make comparisons with political or governmental organization; and on this premise 'representation' means power and authority to force 'legislation.' But in terms of an ethical and educational organization I found (after some experience on the Board) the problems that needed decision were truly national in scope; and I should have the same point of view whether I came from Florida or New York or Wisconsin. By careful observation I found this was true of the other Board members.

"It seems now to me that geographical representation is useful to the administration of the Institute in keeping close communication with Chapter and State organization. Since the new structure provides a forum for the State Organizations to meet and discuss ways to increase this communication, I feel the new structure provides us with the proper two administrative functions: (1) a small Board, meeting frequently to keep national affairs in order; and (2) a forum for states' presidents to have personal contact with the national Board and officers to discuss important issues, explore the basic direction of the Institute and take back to the Chapters in each state direct information on what is going on.

"I would think the method of electing six Vice Presidents, one from each region, at the National Convention should produce a Board of men who had really gained sufficient *national* prominence in AIA activities to warrant being elected Vice Presidents. In other words, looking at the national officers over the past 10 years or so, I'd say the Convention has done a pretty good job of electing the right men and I think can be trusted with the election of the Regional Vice Presidents. You anticipate the Regions would privately each elect their Vice President, whereas I think the Regions might *nominate* their selection, but the actual election would occur at the National Convention.

"Perhaps it is this one point—the method of election of the six Vice Presidents—that you are really concerned about. I'm in complete agreement that this part of the proposed plan is not spelled out; and I think it should be.

"The new super-region State Presidents or Chapter Presidents (if only one Chapter in a state) should constitute a nominating committee to nominate a man for Vice President from the region. Then, at the National Convention other nominations could be made from the floor (the only proviso being that the nomination be a person living within the region) and the Vice Presidents elected for each region just as the other national officers.

"I like the assembly of State Presidents as an advisory group, twice a year, because (being a former State President) I'd like to be able to talk first-hand with other State Presidents and the National Board while I was State President rather than work through a state representative.

"Like all such quasi-legal problems, there can be all kinds of terrible forebodings raised on an 'if' basis. Some of them are valid troubles. But my own attitude at this time is to believe the general method proposed by the Board is good; and I'd like to see it accomplished. I know that we'll never have done with revising and improving."

Commentary No. Three...

By EDWARD G. GRAFTON, AIA

Fla. South Chapter

Granted that the organizational structure of the AIA requires some change, I do not agree that all those set forth in the Board's proposal for "A New Structure for the AIA" are equally workable. For example, it appears to me that members govern the Institute through national conventions less and less each year. Conventions do not offer opportunity for full debate on any important matter of professional government. As a matter of fact, recent conventions have been so streamlined that actions have been little more than ratification of Board recommendations except in the very few instances where organized support or opposition was maneuvered by a politically strong minority.

In view of this I see little justification for setting up a new "National Council" in addition to a Board of Directors. I doubt that the Board would ever allow the Council to become anything but a gripe session, for certainly two groups cannot make policy. Also, I doubt the effectiveness of the Council as a "grass roots" body, for it could certainly not be regarded as truly representative of the AIA membership—numerically or otherwise—as proposed.

The current trend in AIA affairs seems to be one of enlarging members' contacts with national affairs through committees and Board memberships—but assigning the job of making policies and directing programs to relatively small steering groups or executive committees. My suggestion for Institute reorganization would be to strengthen that trend—increase the number of individual architects appearing at the national level, but decrease the actual number making AIA policy.

Let policy-making be in the hands of the Board's executive committee. But let the Board itself increase as a result of more and more states becoming regions. The executive committee would meet as often as need be; the Board would meet once a year to approve or disapprove the committee's policies and to select committeemen. The annual convention, then, would only need to consider those matters which would basically change the structural character of the Institute but would not involve the operating policies and routines of Institute affairs.

The result of this might ultimately be quite close to the set-up of the new proposal— with the Executive Committee functioning in the same way as the newly-proposed 10-man Board; and the entire Board—with a top potential membership of 55—acting to provide the regional "representation" proposed for the new National Council. But it would have the virtue of growth along a current trend line. And it would avoid what I foresee to be grave difficulties in the functioning of the six super-regions as now proposed.

One illustration will clarify my point. Directors of one-state districts even now have a time-consuming job to do what they rightfully should to serve their region and national interests as well. How much more difficult would it be for one of the new super-region directors to do likewise. How could one man possibly attend the meetings of chapters, state organizations, district councils, national council and AIA Board—let alone covering his district's committee interests—and still practice his profession?

Some important committees of the Institute are now functioning along the lines of my suggestion. The Public Relations Committee, for example, is as large as the AIA Board. But most of the planning and policy-making is done by a small steering committee which reports to the entire group, explains its actions, justifies its position and gets its job done. The arrangement works well. Everybody is kept informed; everybody can have his say. But things don't get bogged down; and decisions can be made and actions taken when needed without either lagging or confusion.

As to the State Associations, their growth should be fostered—and here I completely agree with the new proposal. My one basic proviso, however, concerns the inclusion of Associate members as a recognized classification fo "AIA Members." Otherwise, it is probable that the local influence of state organizations would diminish as an effective geographical unit between the AIA chapters and the Board.

(Continued on Page 16)

Commentary No. Four...

By ROBERT M. LITTLE, FAIA

Fla. South Chapter, AIA District Director Nominee

In commenting on the New Structure for AIA I assume that most of the architects have seen the movie and read the pamphlet sent out by Octagon. Therefore I shall refrain from elaborating on the details.

The part of this New Structure which I feel might be dangerous is the plan for freezing the number of Board members and the number of Districts. Members belonging to a State District such as Florida have the most to lose, because under the present set up we have direct representation on the National Board at all times. Before Florida was a District we had representation on the board every nine years; under the new structure we would have representation every 27 years. This lack of representation could cause small Chapters and States to lose interest in the national organization, thereby weakening the national structure.

Streamlining our organization as set forth, places a great deal of power in a small group. Often a small group can be swayed and controlled by one very strong domineering personality. Then what would we have?

We all have a tendency to complain about the inefficient and cumbersome set up of large boards and committees, but our present structure parallels the structure of our National Government and that is democracy.

Those who have a voice in our national governing body are very reluctant to give this up. Many more are requesting direct representation on the Board. If we expect to maintain the Democratic way of life, we must listen to the voice of the members and hope to find a solution to our problem without placing the power in too few and too small boards.

Commentary No. Five...

By ROBERT H. LEVISON, AIA
Florida Central Chapter

Pursuant to your request for comments both pro and con on the proposed change in structure for the AIA, let me first say that the general method of attack on the problem is to be commended. A great deal of thought on the general problem has been condensed into a workable plan. The sense of urgency, however, as indicated in the text, disturbs me. The change, being a radical one, will need a "shakedown cruise" before all of the facets of its operation, both good and bad, may be seen.

For clarity, I will try to follow the Institute pamphlets' format and comment where I foresee either fallacy or good results.

The Chapter: No comment.

The State Association: I believe the State Convention should be a definite requirement so that each state representative could get first hand legislative ideas to take to the National and District Council.

The District Council seems to be a good administrative link, but it negates and overlaps the function of the State Associations in many ways. In addition, the proposed districts are extremely unfair as to distribution. For example, why should Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico go to a District Convention? Texas, on the weighted vote premise, could always dictate the district policy. The same exists in Districts one and six. If the State Organization represents all Chapters within the State, why not let the State Representative elect the District Vice President on a single vote basis? This would possibly insure rotation but would eliminate "politicking."

The National Council proposal is near and dear to my heart, as it represents true democracy at work. The Council would allow each member of the Institute, through his Chapter and then his State Association Representative, to have a direct voice in Institute affairs. The one fallacy I observe is again the weighted vote, but this could be overcome if on a fair basis. The National Council should, I believe, determine policy without the Board of Directors having veto power which, while not specifically stated, is in my opinion, implied.

The Board of Directors should be the executive body which would implement, not control, the policies established by the National Council—or it might even meet concurrently with the National Council and study problems on a "Senate-House of Representatives" basis. I cannot concur with a "Board of Governors" type of board. The terms, number of meetings, etc., proposed will need more clarification. I am against an autocratic board, with the powers implied—that of saying *"Good idea National Council; but go to hell!"*

Commentary No. Six...

By JOHN STETSON, AIA
Palm Beach Chapter, President, FAA

The new structure as proposed for the AIA may, or may not, be an improvement. At any rate it should not be adopted this year. There is too little time for a careful analylization of its purposes, problems and advantages. Definitely some change is past due; but many members of the FAA fear that we are sacrificing much we have gained should some revisions not be made in the plan as now proposed.

Admittedly the Institute needs streamlining. However, this should not be done at the expense of well organized, properly functioning subdivisions of the Institute—whether they be Chapter or State Organizations. Florida has several Chapters doing more for the Institute and the profession as a whole than some State and Regional groups. Under the new structure the Chapter is demoted; and this fact would encourage these active groups to adopt the same lackadaisical attitude as others with whom they are thrown.

Good points of the new structure, as I see them are:

1. Recognition of State organizations.
2. Reduction of number on Board of Directors (actually Executive Committee).
3. Elimination of regional conventions.

Bad points:

1. Prevents a president from succeeding himself. (No man learns the job adequately the first year.)
2. Creates a board of directors empowered to "run the Institute"... a board on which possibly as many as six vice presidents (constituting a majority vote of the board) could have been elected from small Chapters or State Organizations through a courtesy rotating system — and all of whom, while honest practitioners, could be basically ignorant of the complexities of the business of the Institute.
3. The new structure still does not recognize nor provide for members other than of a corporate status.
4. It suggests the creation of a division below a State Organization—but not necessarily a Chapter. Any division immediately below a State Organization should be a Chapter. If Chapter areas are large, then this division should be broken up into divisions, councils, or other properly designated titles. A State Organization, to be recognized, should consist of at least two Chapters.

As now established, the District Councils would consist in every case of one or more powerful State groups or Chapters and several weak groups. These weaker divisions would naturally expect to elect a vice-president in turn. Experience has shown that too often this produces the wrong man for such a high Institute position. The result, as noted previously, could possibly produce a board of directors below the caliber required for a progressive, professional, national organization.

(Continued on Page 30)



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Three FAA Members Honored by Fellowships

This year three more Florida architects were accorded the privilege of wearing the red ribbon of Institute Fellowship. All are long-time members of the Florida South Chapter. They are ROBERT FITCH SMITH, elected to Fellowship on the basis of Public Service; ROBERT M. LITTLE and ROBERT LAW WEED, both elected on the basis of Design. None of the three is a native-born Floridian; but each has operated his own office in Miami for many years — Smith since 1931, Little since 1933 and Weed since 1922. All have made substantial contributions to the advancement of their profession and community.



ROBERT FITCH SMITH, FAIA

ROBERT FITCH SMITH has been an Institute member since 1934, has held many South Florida Chapter committee posts and served as president during 1952. His record of community service in and for Miami and Dade County as a member of planning and zoning boards and various other state and civic organizations has been outstanding for many years. Most recently he served as chairman of the Design Committee of Interama.

ROBERT M. LITTLE has been a Florida resident since 1925; and since organizing his own firm in 1933, has been particularly active in the development of the University of Miami campus and other educational institutions in the Caribbean area. His Institute membership dates from 1942. He served as the South Florida Chapter president in 1947 and as FAA president in 1950.

ROBERT LAW WEED'S Institute membership dates from 1929. His practice has been wide and varied in Florida; and his firm has done much government work both in this country and elsewhere. Though his Fellowship was awarded for Design, he has long been active in community and professional affairs. Currently he is serving as a member of the Florida State Board of Architecture.



ROBERT M. LITTLE, FAIA



ROBERT LAW WEED, FAIA

Letters

Senator Doyle E. Carlton, Jr.
State Headquarters, San Juan Hotel,
Orlando, Florida

MY DEAR SENATOR:

This will acknowledge with thanks your letter of March 9th in answer to the questionnaire enclosed with my letter of March 4th.

I confess to a feeling akin to disappointment as I read your answers to some of the questions asked. I recognize clearly the fact that any gubernatorial candidate cannot unduly commit himself to action along many lines—particularly those which involve a variety of self-seeking programs. However, there are certain questions touching on the status of Florida and the public good of its people about which firm convictions can be held—particularly in view of current conditions and the historical backgrounds which surround them. These convictions, of course, must develop from an individual knowledge and understanding of the problems they involve.

Thus your answers to the questions regarding: A—the regulatory statute for contractors, B—the need for a uniform state building code, and C—the vital necessity for a construction industry educational building at the University of Florida suggest a certain lack of contact with construction industry matters and problems which directly concern the well-being of the public and a progressive improvement in the future development of our state.

It is, of course, understandable that no one individual would be equally well informed on all phases of Florida's economy or activity. I do commend your open-mindedness in suggesting a cooperative study of the uniform state building code situation. I am sure you can count on the complete cooperation of every phase of the building industry relative to this.

However, I was taken aback by your apparent ignorance of the 10-year need for the educational building at the University of Florida. The situation here has a long history of inadequacy and inaction; and indeed has been the subject of political controversy in Appropriations Committee bills for the two past legislatures in which you have served. I respectfully urge that you inform yourself on this matter, learn of the important influence that a continuation of existing conditions can have on the future construction operations of our state and come quickly to a realization that unless some positive action toward constructing these needed facilities is taken in the 1961 Legislature, Florida will probably achieve a status in technical education among the very lowest in our 50-state nation.

Thanks much for your interest and cooperation in answering our questionnaire. Please be assured of any help we may be able to give you toward the end of providing you with full information on any phase of our activities and knowledge of building industry activities.

Most cordially yours,

ROGER W. SHERMAN

MR. ROGER W. SHERMAN, AIA
Editor-Publisher
The Florida Architect

Thank you for your letter of March 15th. I very much appreciate your criticisms of my reply and am sure they were offered in a constructive spirit.

The fact is that I don't make any pretense of knowing all about the construction industry in Florida that I would like to know. Being in this position, I certainly don't feel it appropriate to try to make detailed and specific commitments on legislation which I would support as governor.

If I am nominated in the May primaries, it will be my purpose to meet with leaders of all industries with legislative problems for the balance of this year in order that I can offer to the Legislature in the spring of 1961 an intelligent and detailed program. I certainly would not offer or agree to legislation without a detailed understanding of it.

Accordingly, in answering your questions, I intend to convey the thought of my desire to work for constructive improvement of the construction industry with all due caution which should be observed in not acting without the benefit of proper counsel.

I would certainly not seek the support of the architects of Florida under any false pretenses and, obviously, at the present time, I am not as abreast of the detail of the problems as the members of the profession are. However, I assure you that when the time is available, I will sit down with the leaders of your group to draw from you the benefit of your knowledge.

With respect to the educational building of the University of Florida, I would like to say that I am not ignorant of the need. However, I am also aware of other great needs at the University. Unless the governor is going to try to be a one man show, I feel he must bring into his administration competent people to serve with him. It is my desire to follow the policy of appointing outstanding people to such positions as the State Board of Control, and then to depend to a great extent upon their recommendations as to priorities at the University.

I assure you that I would appreciate any other comments or suggestions which you might have from time to time.

Very truly yours,

DOYLE E. CARLTON, JR.

ABOUT THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Indentical letters and a copy of the Questionnaire were sent to the six men appearing to be the most prominent candidates for the office of Governor in the 1960 elections. Three of these men — Messrs. David, Burns and Dickinson — did not acknowledge our letter nor reply to any of our questions. Replies from the other three are published in full . . . The questions they answered by no means cover all matters of importance to architects and the construction industry. But they cover a wide enough field of interest to let readers know the attitude of each candidate answering them.

1 . . . **MECHANICS' LIEN LAW** — This is now generally regarded as an inequitable, ambiguous statute, revision of which has been sought for many years.

Question: *Do you recognize the need for a complete study and redraft of this law — and if so, will you appoint an interim legislative committee for this purpose, subsequently giving leadership to passage of a new and more satisfactory lien law?*

2 . . . **REGULATORY STATUTE FOR CONTRACTORS** — No standards of competence or operation for contractors now exist on a state-wide basis. Thus the public has no enforceable protection against incompetence and irresponsibility in contracting.

Question: *Do you realize the growing need for such a regulatory measure — and would you support a bill creating a State Board of Contractors empowered to set standards of competence and to curb violators?*

3 . . . **STATE BUILDING CODE** — No uniformity of building code requirements now exists on a state-wide basis. The result of this situation is technical confusion, increased and widely variable construction costs and hardship to public and building projects alike.

Question: *Do you favor complete study of this matter by competent technicians — and if so, would you promptly appoint a Uniform Code Commission empowered to develop a uniform state building code?*

4 . . . **REGIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY** — Growth in our State requires more state-wide, long-range planning than has yet been done — to conserve natural resources, develop and maintain effective and efficient communications and provide for varied public facilities adequate for future needs throughout the State.

Question: *Do you recognize the need for such coordinating Authority — and would you offer firm leadership toward passage of enabling legislation relative to it?*

5 . . . **EDUCATIONAL BUILDING AT U/F** — Buildings now housing the College of Architecture and Fine Arts — which embodies Departments of Building Construction, Architecture and Interior Design — are virtually a campus slum. Replacement by adequate facilities, now planned for, is vitally needed, but appropriation for it has thus far been passed over.

Question: *Will you give all possible support toward assuring, during the 1961 Legislature, definite appropriation of funds necessary for immediate construction of this vital educational facility?*

Questionnaire For Candidates...

Answer...

By FARRIS BRYANT



As an attorney I have long been aware of the inadequacies of the Mechanics' Lien Law, and have been committed over several sessions of the Legislature to an effort to improve that law, probably by outright repeal and the adoption of one of the lien laws which has worked better in other states. You realize, of course, that this law was adopted by the Legislature many years ago when it was believed that it was going to become the uniform Mechanics' Lien Law for the nation; but that after Florida adopted it, no other state has followed its lead and it has been abandoned as one of the recommended uniform laws of the nation.

We should appoint a legislative committee to make a thorough study of this matter to accomplish the objective of protecting legitimate contributors to the mammoth construction industry, which is the keystone of Florida's economy. This committee could probably follow the leadership of the Florida Bar Association with consultation with all those involved in the construction trade.

I cannot give you a categorical assurance on the creation of a State Board of Contractors unless I understood what kind of qualifications were going to be established. I am, of course, intensely concerned over the improvement of the quality of those engaged in the construction industry. But I am likewise opposed to the imposition of any regulations which would have the result of achieving a closed shop in that or any other field.

The failure of this State and its communities to establish uniform building code requirements is one of the most ridiculous and unrealistic failures which we have perpetrated. Back before the war it was my privilege to be engaged for a short time in the home construction industry, both as a house builder and later as the administrator of a Federal Savings and Loan Association. I became keenly conscious of the variety of building code requirements, the ancient nature of some of those requirements and the additional cost which was imposed upon the building industry without benefit to anyone by reason of the multiplicity of these requirements.

(Continued on Page 22)

I would favor a complete study of the building code matter by competent technicians and would be happy to enlist the Florida architects and all those engaged in the construction industry to establish a uniform code for submission to the Legislature for its approval.

The necessity for planning on a regional basis is one of the truly critical needs of Florida. We shall soon live in a State where one city extends from Fernandina to Homestead—and another city from Daytona across to Orlando to the West Coast. Most of this city will be without the confines of municipal limits and presently will be unregulated by county zoning ordinances.

If regional authorities are the answer to this problem. I shall anxiously support them. We should, however, give some thought to the possibility of stimulating uniform and interlocking action between existing governments, if that is possible. I am hesitant always to impose another level of government on those already existing and would certainly want to explore the possibility of achieving broad-scale cooperation between existing governments to achieve this purpose before resorting to the establishment of another level—although I would do that if necessary.

In my campaign platform on higher education the only specific building need that I have mentioned—and it by way of example—is that of the need for building for the Department of Building Construction, Architecture and Interior Design. In my judgment, this is a top priority need at the University of Florida; and I expect accordingly to give it top priority in my request to the Legislature in 1961.

Answer . . .

By DOYLE CARLTON, JR.



Your letter of March 4 enclosing a questionnaire on various subjects in which Florida architects are interested is acknowledged. The following are my views:

Mechanics' Lien Law—I do recognize the need for a complete study and redraft of this law. The Governor cannot, however, appoint any legislative committee—that would be appointed by the legislature. However, I would be happy to give leadership to passage of a new and more satisfactory law.

Regulatory Statute for Contractors—It is undoubtedly in the public interest to have some regulation of contractors. My mind is open, however, as to whether such regulation should be on a local or a state basis. I would not be in a position to pass upon this phase of the question without further information and study.

State Building Code—I would be happy to sit down with a representative group of leading persons from the building construction industry of Florida to study this matter. If this study indicates that the public interest would best be served by a uniform state building code, I would be glad to provide the leadership to see that it is adopted. Again, however, if my study indicates that the public interest would best be served by leaving this matter in the hands of local authorities, I would follow this course.

Regional Planning Authority — I am very much in favor of this and would be happy to work toward the creation of such an Authority or series of Authorities.

Educational Building at U/F—On matters of appropriation of funds for all of the needs of our institutions of higher learning, I would be guided by the recommendations of the leaders of the universities and the State Board of Control as to priority for expenditures of funds.

Answer...

By JOHN McCARTY

I certainly do appreciate the fact that construction respresents one of the great industries of Florida ranking right next to tourism and agriculture. As Governor, the needs of the construction industry will certainly receive my close attention.

I know your industry does face problems. You set forth some of them in the questionnaire which accompanied your letter. Frankly, I do not feel it would be possible to answer all of the questions you posed in final and detailed form at this time. Answers to questions of such major import should be based upon comprehensive study and research.

In a general way, though, I will give you my thoughts briefly on each question.

Thanks again for your interest. I can assure you that the future of the construction industry in Florida is a matter of major concern to us all. It has been a pleasure to cooperate with you.



Mechanics' Lien Law This law must be studied and revised. I so stated in both my Work Program and My Keynote Address.

Regulatory Statute For Contractors —At this time I would not want to commit myself to the creation of another State Board to regulate another business category. Establishment of a state agency does not always solve an existing problem. This situation currently is being handled to a degree by City and County Examining Boards.

State Building Code—I feel that this matter should definitely be studied by a representative group from the building industry. However, I think you will agree there are many debateable questions involved. It is my feeling that the need of a state building code would depend to a great extent upon the findings of such a study group.

Regional Planning Authority—The question, as set forth, is quite general and involves many factors. I feel further amplification would be needed before giving a reply.

Educational Building at U/F—I am in emphatic agreement with you on the need for a new building to house the College of Architecture and Fine Arts. The temporary frame buildings now housing this College are indeed inadequate certainly they are not in keeping with the standing of the College, nor the University of which it is a part.

Toward That Brave New World...!

Today's Pronouncements on Yesterday's Forecasts

The potential small house problem will be solved in the sixties — and the solution will be in terms of mass-produced components ordered by the prospective owner from his local "building store."

That's the opinion of MONTGOMERY FERAR, partner in the industrial design firm of SUNDBERG-FERAR, INC. Speaking from Detroit, the national core of the mass production concept, Mr. Ferar had this to say about housing developments in the coming decade.

"Technological advances already achieved in other fields are going to be applied to housing construction. New materials and new ways of using them will result in better products at lower cost — just as has already happened in the automobile and appliance industries.

"A battle of materials is already shaping up between steel, light metals, plastics, ceramics and the like, as leaders of each industry eye the tremendous tonnage potential available in those still relatively unexploited fields — housing and furniture. Such materials, coupled with technological advances, will bring about the breakthrough.

"The materials used will largely determine the form and structure of tomorrow's homes. Plastics, for example, will be employed increasingly. Used today as insulation and for surface finishes, they will be used tomorrow for structural members as well.

"The 'pre-fabricated 'plastic-sandwich' panel — that is, an insulating sandwich of plastic foam between finished exterior and interior surfaces — is likely to become the basic building unit. By the modular system of construction (the so-called 'skyscraper' technique) walls and roofs of these panels can be erected in one-third the time required for conventional construction, and at a fraction of the cost. Costs can be further cut by incorporating window and door frames in these panels.

"Many economies and conveniences are possible with this plastic-panel-type construction. Electro-luminescent lighting, for example: the panels will carry their own internal electric circuits, and their interior surfaces will spread a soft, diffused light through the entire room. Rearranging the color scheme of such rooms will be a lot simpler. There'll be no need for buckets and brushes and messes. Only the lighting surface will need to be changed to substitute one color for another.

"Heating and cooling of these panel-built houses will similarly be achieved by means of thermo-electric devices within the panel walls. With

this system, an electric current coursing in one direction will warm the interior surface; reversing the direction of the current will cool the house.

"Important changes will also take place in the kitchens and bathrooms of tomorrow's homes. These will be bought as package units and inserted complete into the house. The bathroom especially lends itself to package treatment for lower-cost production. Unitizing these two rooms will cut the cost of kitchens and baths in half and lower the cost of the whole house by about 10 per cent. This in turn will bring quality housing within reach of millions of more American families—thereby substantially broadening the home construction market.

"Tomorrow's bathroom, delivered as a complete unit, will include such conveniences as built-in towel warmers, towel cabinets, sunlamps, scales, shower doors, and even the home laundry equipment. Since 90 per cent of the family wash originates in bedrooms and baths, locating the automatic washer-dryer unit in close proximity will save thousands of needless steps.

"To provide American families with quality housing at a price they can afford, tomorrow's homes must be mass-produced.

"But mass production doesn't necessarily imply sameness or monotony. There'll be scores of master plans, created by the nation's top designers, for the prospective owner to choose from —plus a limitless number of variations to suit his individual whim.

"Guided by an expert factory representative, the home-seeker will make his personal selection at the local building 'store.' His order will be teletyped to the factory, the schedule of parts and materials will be compiled from punch cards by an electronic computer, and the order filled and shipped. Once the components have been delivered to the building site, the new home will be put up in jig time by factory-trained erectors."

Much of what Mr. Ferar sees ahead echoes with remarkable fidelity forecasts on the technology of building construction and equipment made more than 30 years ago by Buckminster Fuller. The stymie to these forecasts proved to be psychological rather than material. The Dymaxion bathroom, for example, was a prefabricated, completely equipped package-unit, requiring only a "plug-in" connection to utilities for installation. Several prototype models had proved its practical efficiency; and estimates of mass-production indicated a retail pricing of about $300 with adequate profit margins for all concerned. On the basis of its publicity demonstration alone, orders for several thousand units rolled in even before production programming could be done.

This project died aborning — primarily because the powerful plumbers' union would have none of it; and widespread labor strife in the building trades appeared probable if installation were to be attempted by others.

In the light of such history, the target date for acceptance of the industrialized housing components Mr. Ferar visions may be much longer than the decade-hence he has set. Progress in the technology of building is still somewhat less speedy than the development rate of guided missles and orbiting sattelites.

Memoranda of Procedure . . . II

Compiled by THOMAS LARRICK, AIA.
Professor of Architecture,
College of Architecture and Fine Arts, U/F

Material published here is an up-dated revision of that first compiled from the AIA "Agenda for Architects," 1927 edition, for use as text material in the author's course, Professional Administration. Since then it has proved so helpful as a checklist of architectural practice that Professor Larrick has graciously made it generally available in the revised form presnted here . . . All references not specifically noted are to the 1958 edition of the AIA "Handbook of Architectural Practice" . . . Space limitations have made it necessary to publish the Memoranda of Procedure in two parts. Part I appeared in the March issue of The Florida Architect.

Section 6
DURING THE TIME OF BIDDING

Date of Mailing — invitation to bid or advertisement for bids, instructions to bidders, and blank forms of proposal. (Record Dates) Also record to whom mailed. (If invitation is by telephone, also record that date.)

Date of Issuing and Return — drawings and specifications. (Record dates) Also record to whom issued. See p. III-10.16.

Take Receipts — for all drawings and specifications as issued and record amount. See p. III-10.16.

During Time of Bidding — see to it that no verbal instructions are given to any bidder. All communications must take the form of bulletins or addendum and one copy of each must be sent simultaneously to each bidder. See "Instructions to Bidders," p. III-7.06.

Section 7
PROPOSALS

Proposals Received — Record time, place, and from whom for each proposal received. See Book III, Art. 7.09, "The Letting."

Proposal Schedule — On a schedule or tabulation form tabulate all bids in detail when opened. See p. III-10.13.

Submit Proposals and copy of Schedule or Tabulation of all bids to Owner.

Examine Lists of Sub-bidders with great care. See Book III, Arts. 7.02, "Competitive Bidding," and 7.04, "Separate Contract System."

Submit Proposals — as to award of contract. Care should be exercised that award be made only to contractors who are reliable and competent in order to protect interests of Owner.

Watch date of expiration of validity of proposals and keep Owner informed.

Give the successful bidder notice as soon as Owner makes an award. See Section 9, "Notifications," of this memoranda of Procedure.

Section 8
AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWNER AND CONTRACTOR

Form of Agreement — Use an A.I.A. Standard Form of Agreement. See A.I.A. Documents No. A-101, pp. A-16.03 through 16.07, for stipulated sum contracts; No. A-111, pp. 16.35 through 16.39, for cost plus fee contracts; and No. A-107, pp. 16.41 through 16.45, short form for small construction contracts.

Legal Details — See Book I, Art. 3.06, "Contracts."

Special Clauses — In contracts on a stipulated sum basis, include in the long blank on last page any clauses special to the Agreement in hand, such as acceptance of alternates or inclusion of material covered by addenda.

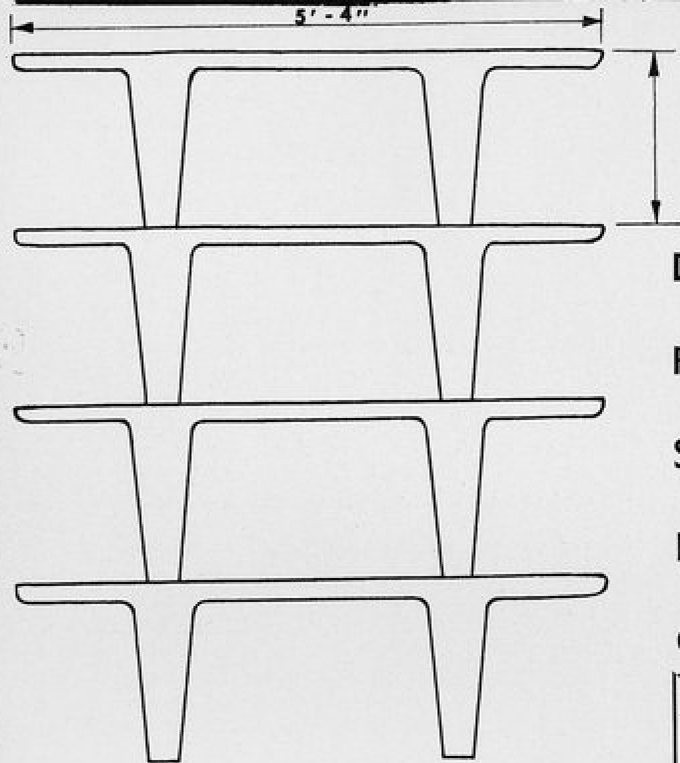
Signing Drawings — The Drawings, General Conditions, Specifications, and Addenda, if any, should be signed by both Owner and Contractor. Each is entitled to a signed copy for his records. See Art. 2 of the General Conditions of the Contract for the Construction of Buildings, A.I.A. Document No. A-201.

Date of Execution — of Agreement between Contractor and Owner. (Record Date)

Dates of Delivery — of Agreement to Contractor and to Owner. (Record Date)

Dates of Signature — of the Drawings, General Conditions, and specifications by Owner and by Contractor. (Record dates)

(Continued on Page 23)



18"

DOUBLE TEE ROOF & FLOOR SLABS FOR LONG SPAN CONSTRUCTION

SPAN RANGES
Floor Loading—35' to 55'
Roof Loading—45' to 65'

NOW AVAILABLE in South Florida from WRIGHT!

The new 18" deep prestressed concrete Double Tee is a versatile unit especially suited for long span construction of multi-story buildings . . . shopping centers, warehouses, commercial buildings, schools and parking garages.

This unit will bring about substantially lower construction costs over usual structural systems when used in the 35' to 55' range for floors, and in the 45' to 65' range for roof construction.

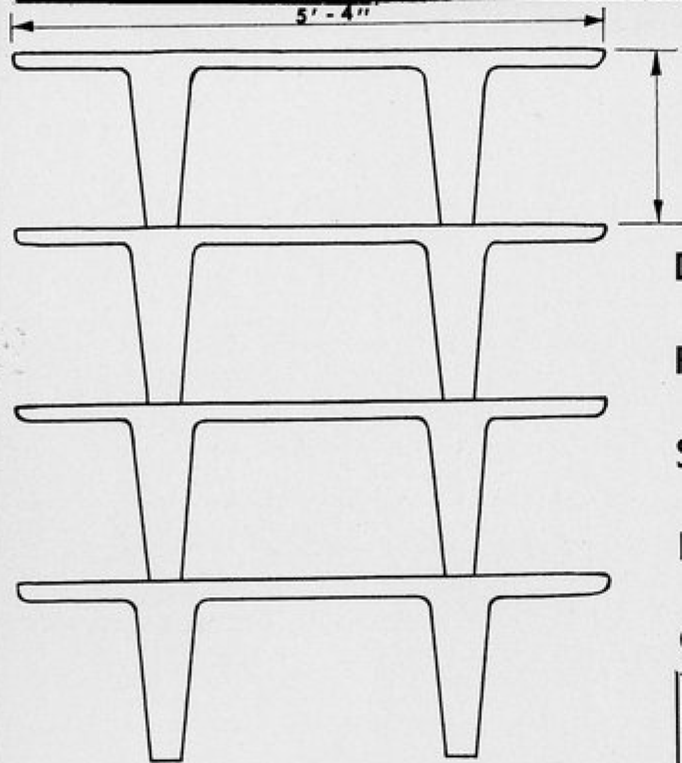
The slab is 2" thick. The stems are 2'-8" on center, approximately 6" wide at the top, tapering to about 3" on the base. Standard width of these units is 5'-4'.

A complete specification sheet showing dimension and loading tables is available. For your copy write or phone . . . today.

R. H. WRIGHT, INC.

A Subsidiary of Houdaille Industries, Inc.

1050 N. E. FIFTH TERRACE
FORT LAUDERDALE



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FORT LAUDERDALE

3. Prepare a letter for Owner's signature authorizing appointment of Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works, giving his name, salary, stipulating such reimbursements for travel and minor expenses as may be necessary.
4. Record date of appointment of Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works, and enter his name in the "Directory" of those connected with the work.
5. Issue Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works a copy of all contract documents, including all bulletins and addenda forming a part of the contract.
6. If any general instructions as to his duties are to be issued to Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works, issue them in writing.
7. Supply Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works with necessary equipment and supplies for carrying out his work.
8. Keep Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works informed in writing of all changes, approvals and interpretations made regarding Agreement, General Conditions of the Contract, Drawings and Specifications for project to which he is assigned.

Testing Agencies — Appoint agencies or experts for testing as may be required by Supplementary General Conditions of the Contract or by Specifications. Enter names and addresses of those appointed in "Directory" of those connected with the work, and dates of their appointments. See p. III-10.08.

Ascertain — in case Owner is a corporation:

1. Name and address of person legally authorized to sign orders for changes in the amount of contract and enter his name and address in "Directory" of those connected with the work.
2. Name and address of person to whom notification of issuance of certificates of payment should be sent. Enter them in the "Directory of those connected with the work.

Status of Architect — Bear in mind that upon the letting of a contract, Architect takes on additional duties and responsibilities; and in regard to certain of these duties and responsibilities, status of Architect changes. See Book III, Art. 1.02, "The Architect's Status," and p. III-20, *Comment* on Art. 38 of the General Conditions.

Section 10
DETAIL DRAWINGS

Distribution — Whether there may be one or several direct contractors, care must be taken to see that each is furnished with all copies of drawings necessary for proper conduct of his work; that is for his office, for the foreman, and for his subcontractors. When there is a Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works, see that he receives a copy of each drawing. Record distribution of prints.

Schedules — Schedules may frequently be used in place of detail drawings. See Book III, Art. 4.06, "Schedules."

Section 11
DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK

Changes in Contract Sum — For information on changes in the amount of contract and for a change order form, see Book III, Art. 9.05, "Changes in the Work," and A.I.A. Document No. G-701, "Change Order," p. A-16.29. Also see Art. 15, "Changes in the Work," and Art. 16, "Claims for Extra Cost," in the General Conditions. The Change Order form should contain a place for signature of Contractor in acknowledgment of it as a binding addition to original contract.

Note that it may be necessary to tactfully advise Owner to make no orders for changes in the work except as prescribed in Art. 15, of the General Conditions.

Information of Clerk of the Works — Send to Project Inspector or Clerk of the Works, a copy of every change order in all direct contracts on project, and copies of all other orders, letters and such information bearing on discharge of his duties.

Applications for Payment — For information on applications by Contractor for payment and form of Application of Payment, see Book III, Art. 9.06, "Applications for Payment," and A.I.A. Document No. G-702, p. A-16.31.

Certificates for Payment — For information on certificates of payment and form of Certificate for Payment, see Book III, Art. 9.07, "Certificates for Payment," and A.I.A. Document No. G-703, p. A-16.33.

Bill for Services — At time of issuing certificates for payments to direct contractors, send Owner a bill for services of administration and supervision based on the work completed as indicated by Certificates of Payment, and for such reimbursements as may be due.

Section 12
ON THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK

Release of Liens — Obtain from Contractor release of all liens, receipts and/or affidavits that may be required for compliance with Art. 32, "Liens," of the General Conditions. Do not issue final certificate of payment until Contractor has submitted satisfactory evidence that all payrolls, material bills, and other indebtedness connected with the work have been paid in accordance with Art. 5, "Acceptance and Final Payment," of the Agreement Between Contractor and Owner for stipulated sum contract.

Owner's Set of Drawings — Provide Owner with a complete set of drawings for his files. Secure copies of all guarantees called for in Contract Documents.

File for Future Reference the signed contract set of drawings and specifications, the "Record Copy" including shop drawings and schedules, the job Project Record Book, correspondence both incoming and outgoing as well as tracings, and a copy of each detailed drawing.

Directory — From records kept during design and construction stages of the work develop and file for future reference a "Directory" of those connected with the work. See Book III, Chapter 10, "Summary of Project Procedures."

Record of Transactions — From records kept during design and construction stages of the work file for future reference a record of principal transactions. See Book III, Chapter 10, "Summary of Project Procedures."

Final Statement — Fill out and file for future reference a statement of the total construction costs of project. Also fill out and file for future reference a summary of "Architect's Expense Data" for project from "Job Expense Account." See p. III-10.24.

News & Notes

A "Quotable Quote" . . .

The first plank in the gubernatorial platform of FARRIS BRYANT dealt with higher education. It contained the following paragraph:

"There are a number of serious deficiencies in the facilities of our universities in Tallahassee and Gainesville. For example (and only as an example) the College of Architecture at Gainesville is in danger of losing its accredited status unless we immediately provide adequate permanent quarters; and this we must do. One of the greatest factors in the economy of Florida is its building industry of which architecture is the keystone; and we are pound foolish if we fail to train the most competent technicians to design and guide that growth."

Small House Committee

JAMES L. DEEN, Florida South Chapter, has been named as chairman of a new FAA special Committee on Small Houses. Membership includes JAMES E. WINDHAM III, Broward County, ROBERT C. BROWARD, Jacksonville, JOHN M. EVANS, Broward County, and HAROLD A. OBST, Palm Beach.

FAA President JOHN STETSON has charged the Committee *"to study what could be done to encourage architects in the design of small houses; to provide good but simple services for those who are financially limited in employing architects; and to generally study the part played presently by architectural firms in the small house field."*

Symposium at Gainesville

The Department of Architecture at U/F will sponsor a symposium and panel discussion during the afternoon and evening of April 21 in the Law Auditorium, Gainesville. Chief speaker will be DR. J. VAN ETTINGER, Director of the famed Bouwcentrum, in Rotterdam, Holland. Subject of the meeting will be "Toward a Habitable World" — also the title of a new book by Dr. Van Ettinger.

JAMES T. LENDRUM, head of the U/F Department of Architecture, has issued an open invitation to all architects in the State. The first session of the meeting will start at 2:00 p.m., April 21.

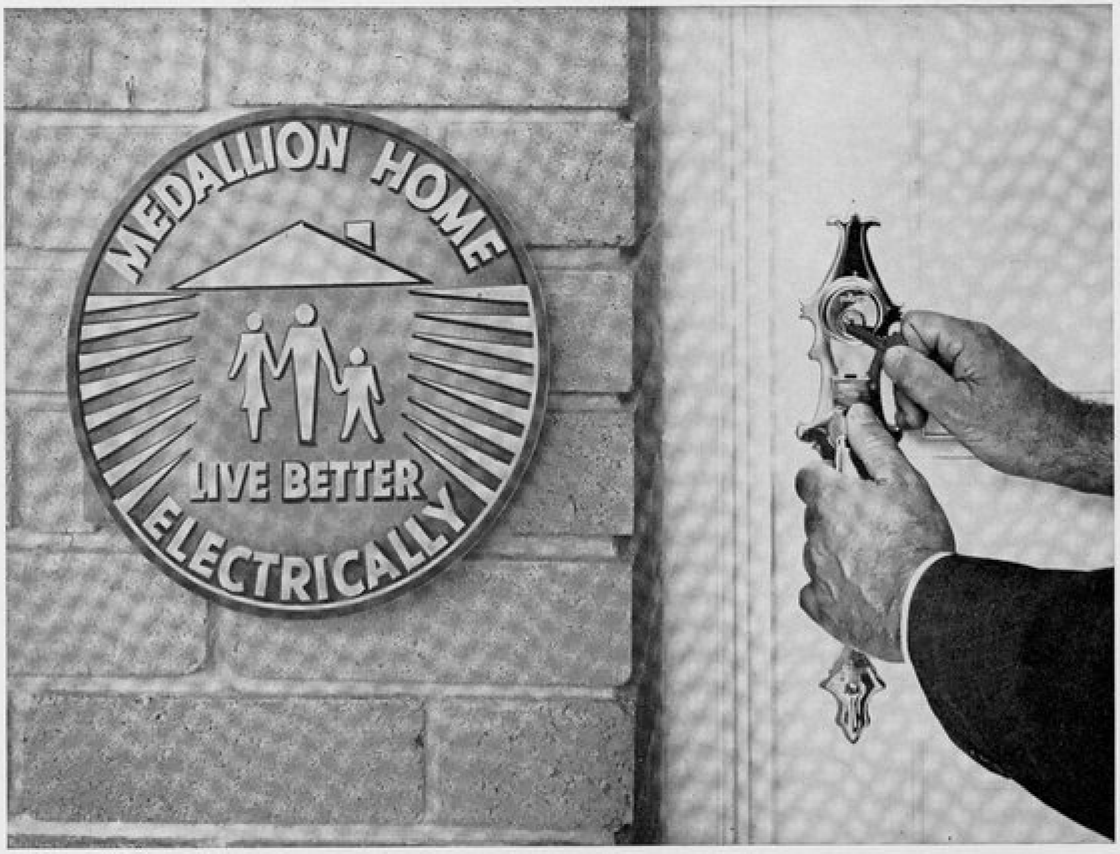
Symposium Chairman will be WALTER RAYMOND. Panelists will include

(Continued on Page 33)

New Government Center Planned for Orlando



More and more city fathers throughout Florida are realizing the need for planning for the future growth of their communities. In Orlando — where a comprehensive city plan is being developed by George Simons of Jacksonville — Fred G. Owles, Jr., of the Mid-Florida Chapter, has presented to the Municipal Planning Board this preliminary layout for a Government Center. In addition to the existing City Hall, the scheme — which has been integrated with Simons' program — would include a Municipal Justice Center, a Federal Office Building, a Main Library, a professional office and courts building and a new Convention Hall to accommodate 8000.



THE KEY TO ARCHITECTURAL PRESTIGE

Florida architects have done much to up-grade home-building standards. The Medallion Home award is another incentive for their creative talents in furthering modern living . . ."Better Living—Electrically." It offers a challenge in designing All-Electric Kitchens, planned for modern electrical appliances, plus modern Light-for-Living throughout the house.

Regardless of size, type, or price, the Medallion Home award is given by Florida Power & Light Company to any home that meets the following electrical requirements:

- **ALL-ELECTRIC KITCHEN-LAUNDRY** that includes at least 4 major electrical appliances . . . water heater, range, and the choice of clothes dryer, dishwasher, or other "Reddy-servants."
- **FULL HOUSEPOWER** (100-200 amp service) with large enough wire and ample circuits, outlets and switches for maximum convenience and efficiency . . . now and in the future.

LIGHT-FOR-LIVING properly planned for every part of the house and outdoors, for decorative beauty and utility.

The Medallion Home campaign is backed by multi-million dollar promotions in newspapers and magazines, on TV and radio. Call our office for full details and specifications to qualify your homes for Medallion Awards.

There's No Match for ELECTRIC Living

MEDALLION HOME LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT CO.

Helping Build Florida

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 30)

Professor RICHARD DEWEY, sociologist, University of New Hampshire; MARTIN H. SMITH, director of the City Planning Commission, Savannah, and TAYLOR HARDWICK, AIA, of Jacksonville.

TCAA Award Jury Named

Final selection has been made for a jury to pick the winner in the $1,000 Tile Design Competition of the Tile Contractors' Association of America. It includes ARTHUR LEE CAMPBELL, FAA's North Area Vice President, W. MAYBERRY LEE, of the Jacksonville Chapter, and KENNETH D. EARLE, president of TCAA.

Judging of entries from FAA members and their associates has been planned for May 10. Presentation of the Award will be made May 11 during "Architects' Day" of the TCAA Annual Convention at the Robert Meyer Hotel in Jacksonville. Deadline for submission of entries is midnight, April 15. These should be sent

(Continued on Page 34)



All but three of Florida's 10 AIA Chapters were represented at the Daytona Beach meeting of the Florida District P/R Committee, chairmanned by Edward G. Grafton. Reports from Chapters indicated healthy P/R activities in most Chapter areas. The AIA film library is being extensively used; speakers' bureaus have been established in Jax and Fla. South; and architects are serving on various local boards and commissions. Photographed above — by Kay Walton — are, standing, left to right, W. Wade Setliff, James Y. Bruce, Norman Freedman, Mrs. Roy Pooley, Jr., Robert S. Hall, Ralph Spicer, Charles Broward, David Leete, Roy M. Pooley, Jr. Seated, Francis R. Walton, Robert B. Murphy, A. Wynn Howell, Mrs. Verna M. Sherman, FAA Administrative Secretary, Edward G. Grafton and A. Eugene Cellar. Not included, but attending the morning session of the meeting, was Myrl Hanes, Fla. North. No representatives attended from the Florida Northwest, North Central or Palm Beach Chapters.

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 33)

to *Tile Contractors' Association of America Design Competition,* 764 *May Street, Jacksonville* 4. A detailed story of the TCAA award program was carried in the January issue of *The Florida Architect.*

The design-award program of the TCAA was initiated to encourage wider and more imaginative employment of tile in architectural design.

Economic Time Bomb

The Federal Urban Renewal Program has been labeled an economic time bomb by ALBERT M. COLE, formerly administrator of the FHHA and currently executive VP of the Reynolds Aluminum Service Corp. He coined the phrase in a recent talk before the Miami Chapter of the Producers' Council.

"When this bomb explodes," Cole said, "the impact on the national economy will be of tremendous significance. It is estimated that each Federal dollar spent in urban renewal results in a local expenditure of five dollars."

Cole noted also that urban renewal projects energize other economic elements. He said that "city after city expects increased tax returns from urban renewal areas ranging from 250 to 1000 percent."

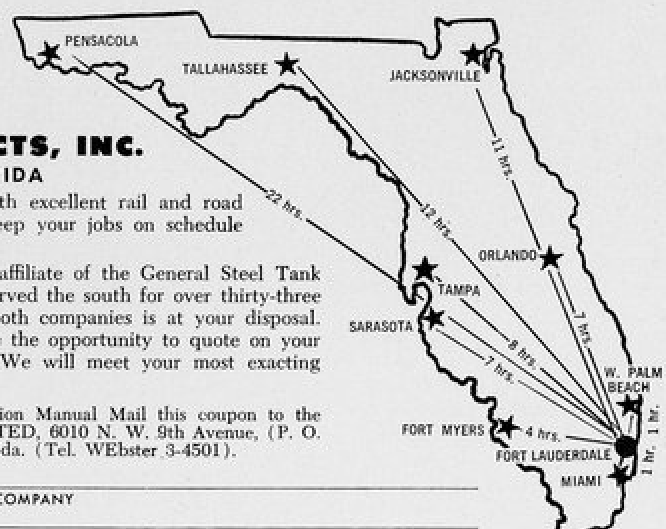
"Urban renewal is here to stay," the aluminum executive stated. "It is not only good business, but a necessary business."



Cheerfully viewing displays of 12 awards at the 4th Annual Craftsmanship Awards Program in Ft. Lauderdale is Clinton Gamble, AIA, Robert Todd, AIA, Ch. of the Chapter Awards Com., Wm. Bigoney, Broward Ch. president, and L. E. Davis, v-pres. of R. H. Wright, Inc., and president of the Broward Builders Exchange which, with local chapters of the AIA and FES, sponsored the award program. This year more than 79 nominations for craftsmanship excellence were received by the Program's five-man award committee.

Revision of Controversial Article 20 Clause Voted By AIA-AGC Committee

Among important matters discussed at the January 27 meeting of the AIA-AGC Joint Cooperative Committee was the revision of the clause added last year to Article 20 of the AIA General Conditions, by which contractors in Florida were apparently exposed to a 20-year liability for faulty materials or workmanship. WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER, the Institute's Consultant on Contract Pro-





Mrs. Billie Thompson, above, is the first President of the Architectural Secretaries Association, which with a membership of 30 was formally organized at a meeting February 25 at the Miami Woman's Club. Other officers of the new club — which hopes to promote organization of similar groups throughout the State — are: 1st VP, Lucy Munzer (Wahl Snyder); 2nd VP, Marjorie Svaldi (Lewis M. Hitt); Recording Secretary, Pat Liscus (Frese, Camner Assoc.); Corresponding Secretary, Viola Lewis (Polevitzky, Johnson & Assoc.); and Treasurer, Gwen Magruder (Dean Parmalee).

cedures, argued for the retention of the provision which sets the liability of a contractor as a period equal to the legal limit of liability in the state where the work was performed.

However, the Committee finally voted unanimously to recommend to the AIA Board a change in the current wording of Article 20. Recommended changes are as follows — with new words in italics:

"The Contractor shall remedy any defects due to faulty workmanship or materials *furnished by him or by his subcontractors* and pay for any damage to other work resulting therefrom, which shall appear within a period of one year from the date of *substantial completion*, or from the date of the Owner's substantial usage or occupancy of the project, whichever is earlier, and in accordance with the terms of any special guarantees provided in the contract. The Owner shall give notice of *such* observed defects with reasonable promptness. All questions arising under this Article shall be decided by the Architect subject to arbitration, notwithstanding final payment."

Note that the controversial clause

(Continued on Page 36)

News & Notes

(Continued from Page 35)

referring to local limits of liability has been omitted.

FAA President John Stetson, who attended the Washington meeting as a member of the Institute's committee, reported that a recommendation was also made to add a paragraph to Article 23 relative to the "Contractor's Right to Stop Work or Terminate the Contract". He expressed the opinion that the AIA Board will not approve the paragraph since it would make it possible for a contractor to tie up a job and get out from under a contract he found to be undesirable.

Among other subjects discussed was delegation of an architect's authority for job supervision to an employee or partner. In the FAA President's opinion this is a matter which should be carefully studied by the FAA Board relative to possible legal implications in Florida.

Changes . . .

Donald G. Smith and Irvin Korach, both of Florida South Chapter, have announced removal of their professional offices from Miami Beach to 721 N. W. 21st Court, Miami 35.

A. Herbert Mathes has moved to a new office at 1451 North Bayshore Drive, Miami. His office was also formerly on Miami Beach.

Pros and Cons . . .

(Continued from Page 16)

The National Convention should reflect the wishes of the membership. The business meetings, now a rather haphazard gathering of delegates interested mostly in the business of the moment, should be reorganized into a more efficient and potent part of the Institute's structure. Delegates, now elected by the Chapters on the basis of attendance at the National Convention, should actually be listed as Chapter representatives, elected for a minimum of two years, with staggered terms. Here should a Chapter be heard, not at a District or Regional meeting, necessitating the transfer of the business to national level by a second or third party.

In the interim between conventions, there should be a meeting (at least one) of the State presidents.

(Continued on facing page)

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

Possibly they could elect three of their number to serve on the Executive Committee of the Institute. This committee should be composed of the president, first vice president, second vice president, secretary and treasurer, plus the three representatives of the State Organizations. The business of the State Organizations' presidents meeting would be to screen out and formulate the new business of the Institute for presentation to the Convention and/or the meetings of the Executive Committee. The voting power of a State President would be proportionate to the number of members he represented.

I fear the return of the region composed of several states. Geographically and politically, the state better represents the membership. Any level higher than this—just as in the Congress of the United States—should be only a national level.

Ten Steps to Stardom...

(Continued from Page 9)

Friends and Influence People" set. These clever people have discovered a quick way to success without all of this bother with scholarship, the arts, and good manners.)

He should have knowledge of the work—so much knowledge that he can afford to admit when he is wrong.

He should be able to think clearly and have the ability to explain with words and pencil sketches the problem at hand. Failure here is responsible for most of the misunderstandings in the drafting room.

He should have the magnanimity to recognize that human frailties are the rule rather than the exception—and common to him as well as others.

He should be efficient—able to budget his time and the time of his staff. The drawings are not the end product, but the means to the end. They should look neat and professional; but there is a point beyond which fussing with them is wasting time—and they never did put enough hours in a day.

He should encourage creative work from his staff.

He should have a sense of humor.

He should have a staff and clients who appreciate all of these fine qualities in him.

The Outside Point of View . . .

Art, Architecture and Atrocities



This first of a planned series of guest editorials is by an internationally famed, award winning designer who for many years has been a Florida resident.

By GEORGE FARKAS, NAID

Art, Architecture and Atrocities was not to be named as a play of words, incorporated within each other because of the initials. But they are incorporated and so exist—physically, emotionally, professionally and financially. Art alone, architecture alone, atrocities alone can exist and do. Art and architecture should exist together; but any other variation, wherein atrocities are added, should be banned by common sense and the human mind.

We live, probably, in the most confused era in the history of Art—where "anything goes." We must find the road to go on, which is our final test of survival.

We are assigned by Nature to live with fortitude. We have proof of our maturity and world responsibility.

America's brilliant constellation of architects, composers, painters, conceived the meaning and crystallized the audio-visual expression. Let's not play around Art, as we don't play around Religion—when we have the guidance of Masters in both. Let's not build future slums—which are already slums at birth in an architectural era in which hyperbolic-paraboloid roof construction is to be the common shelter. Let's not adore—or fall in ecstacy—before a new kind of music produced by composer-delinquents—when we have guidance by Masters.

Create new—yes! But let's not forget the past, our heritage.

If we fail, we will lose the most precious possession—luxury. And we reduce our life to comfort. Jean Cocteau wrote, in "A Letter to Americans," "You *have comfort; you lack luxury. It is the reward of those who have no fear of discomfort.*"

Miles of shelters — serviced with chain stores — have blossomed out of the ground bulldozed of trees. The shelters chain thoughts with space provided with push buttons to process food. There is space for super-bathroom equipment to clean ourselves, cubicles to rest during the night, or to dream, and shelters for one or two units of transportation and status provided by Detroit—which, after a couple of years, are traded-in for shiny new models of self-security.

Where is the corner for meditation?

Yes, there was, and maybe still is, a boom in even more expensive dwelling shelters bearing the stigma of the year's architectural fads. Just as the feminine fashion designers provide newness by lowering the waist line; or the wine dealer pushes a new vintage.

We have emerged from the era of the ranch house into the age of intricate and lacy stone—where the basic mistakes of composition can be covered with a screen of cast concrete or glittering and colorful aluminum—influenced by Mondrian. The more ambitious devotee combines both—Mondrian and stone.

Excessive functionalism, with great concern and emphasis on saving steps, has, instead of increasing the free and easy flow of life in homes, created bottle-necks, static formations — like "conversational areas" — eliminating all possibilities of a human being's changing moods, regardless of the "area."

Laughter and tears are vital values of our lives. We need a corner in which to cry and not be ashamed of our tears. Let us leave some stone unturned.

Message from The President . . .



We Can Teach People To Know Good Design

By JOHN STETSON, AIA

President

Florida Association of Architects

There are many articles appearing in today's magazines and newspapers concerned with the deterioration of our society. Juvenile delinquency, lawlessness, lowering of moral standards and worship of material things—all are recognized as potent enemies of our way of life. Perhaps our way of life needs a face lifting to slow up this downsliding of morals and culture. The design professions and art groups could do much, not only to improve culture, but also to improve their individual financial rewards through a concerted drive to educate the public in good design, art and music.

Poor taste is not class conscious. There are just as many, proportionately speaking, to be found among the rich who lack even a basic knowledge of good design, as there are among the poorest members of our society. This individual weakness of the buying public enables the untrained and non-professional designers to sell the public miserable creations which in an educated society would not be tolerated. Demand creates good products and designs. Even with the art appreciation and basic architectural classes now found in some of our schools, we are still generations away from better design unless we immediately begin a program aimed at the adult members of our communities. Sincere appreciation of good art and design will never be unless the parents understand and encourage their children to understand these requisites of a broad education.

The home purchased in the average large development is far from conducive to improvement of artistic tastes. Design-wise these homes are "boxes" with identical roofs and minor exterior detail changes to differentiate one from the other. Color is misused to the extent of purveying complete color blindness. How can we expect future business from men and women raised in such communities? Their parents need help and a stimulus to provide landscaping, color harmony and individaul details for the homes. They should be encouraged to develop individuality along the lines of good taste.

The style of architecture or music —or the art technique or school— should not influence the creation of a poor product. Every change of style has brought with it very bad examples created by poor designers covering their lack of ability by the newness and unfamiliarity of the result. An uneducated buying public gullibly buys bad products and bitterly accuses designers as a whole for mistakes they themselves cannot comprehend.

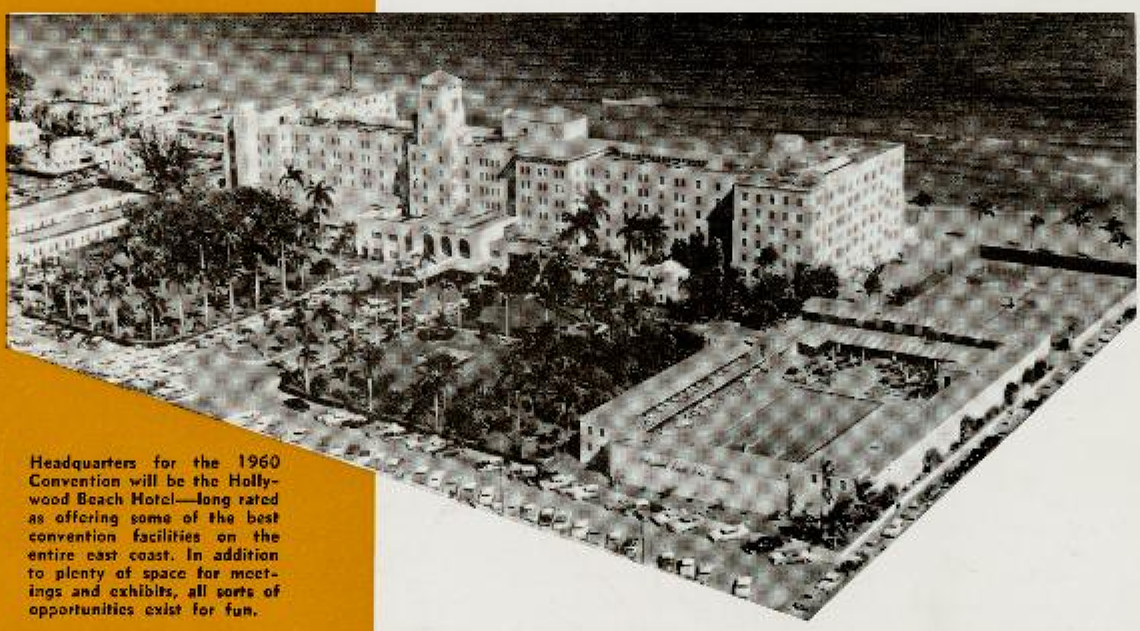
There is much that architects, artists and musicians of our State can do to improve the situation. Programming should begin at community level. If the schools have not initiated art appreciation classes, they should be encouraged to add these to their curriculum. Civic groups should sponsor art appreciation programs covering individually architecture, art and music each year. Radio and television stations should be brought into the program by providing time for discussions by professionals. Most of all, local newspapers should institute articles directed at elementary design, art and music appreciation with diagrams, pictures, etc. Visual education is mandatory.

Until the buying public demands good design, the architect or the artist can not reach the pinnacle of professional success. The value of the services rendered will forever be an unknown quality. It is an unfortunate fact that in a land as rich as ours, so many know so little about that which makes a building good or a painting better than one "manufactured" by the untrained or untalented.

You, as individual architects and through your Chapters, have an excellent opportunity—with a program of this type—to create the good public relations we are all anxious to achieve. Set up a meeting to which other design and music groups are invited. Analyze your community and work out a program to help your neighbors. You will be helping yourselves more than you realize.

FAA

. . . The first Convention of the new decade — which some are already calling "The Sizzling Sixties" — will be at Hollywood in November. The Broward County Chapter will be the host; and members are already at work developing the theme "Architecture for Our Climate" into a program which promises to be both provocative and unusual. . . . It's not too early to plan for the 1960 FAA Convention right now. There's a good chance you'll be invited to participate as well as to attend . . .



Headquarters for the 1960 Convention will be the Hollywood Beach Hotel—long rated as offering some of the best convention facilities on the entire east coast. In addition to plenty of space for meetings and exhibits, all sorts of opportunities exist for fun.

46th ANNUAL FAA CONVENTION

NOVEMBER 10, 11, 12, 1960 — HOLLYWOOD BEACH HOTEL — HOLLYWOOD